(I) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम — सहायता प्राप्त लाभार्थियों की संख्या

(III) सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना

्र	विदिशा	असूचित	असूचित	-	असूचित	-	असूचित	-
2.	राजगढ़	3.18	1.11	34.90	0.45	14.15	1.75	55.03
3.	रायगढ़	19.03	2.86	15.03	10.49	55.12	5.34	31.21

(IV) दस लाख कुओं की योजना संख्या

1.	विदिशा	270	140	57.85	16	5.93	असूचित	-
2.	राजगढ़	86	29	33.72	29	33.72	असूचित	-
3.	रायगढ़	786	132	16.79	394	50.13	असूचित	-

(V) इंदिरा आवास योजना

1.	विदिशा	1342	603	44.93	263	19.60	असूचित	-
2.	राजगढ़	885	278	31.41	239	27.00	असूचित	-
3.	रायगढ़	5935	1589	26.77	2391	40.29	असूचित	-

इस प्रकार इन जिलों में इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विकास की गाति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक हैं। पिछड़ा, दलित (अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को छोडकर) और आदिवासी महिला लाभार्थी से संबंधित सूचनाओ की केन्द्रीय स्तर मानिटरिंग नहीं की जाती हैं।

Evaluation of various rural Works Programmes

92. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sector or the private sector has done any large scale scientific and systematic evaluation study to find out the contribution of the various Rural Works Programmes like JRY PMRY, EGS etc. in reducing unemployment and under employment;

(b) if so, the findings of these studies;

(c) if not, Government's plans to undertake such studies; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce rural underemployment?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) Two round of concurrent evaluations in respect of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) were made by the reputed & independent research institutions for the period January-December, 1992 and May, 1993 to June, 1994. The evaluation of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) is under execution. No evaluation study has been conducted in respect of EAS.

(b) The findings of the first and second rounds of concurrent evaluation show that 4 and 11 mandays of employment were received by a worker during the reference period i.e. the last 30 days preceding the date of the respective surveys.

(c) The evaluation of PMRY is under execution. The Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment has requested the Planning Commission to undertake the c.aluation study in respect of EAS.

(d) Underemployment and unemployment are sought to be reduced through implementation of various rural development schemes including JRY and

EAS. Under EAS and JRY additional gainful, employment is sought to be provided during the lean agricultural season in manual work to all able-bodied adults in the rural areas who are in need and desirous to work. The objective of the PMRY to provide employment to more than one million persons by setting up on seven lakhs micro-enterprises by the educated un-employed youth.

Irregularities in Allotment of Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh

93. SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenrment have fixed any criteria to provide houses to rural poor under Indira Awas Yojana, particularly in the Ambedkar villages;

(b) if so, why these criteria have not been properly implemented in Nagra block of Balia district, Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether poor people of this area have complained about these irregularities and demanded any inquiry in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures to check the irregularities and cases of punishment of the persons/officers involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Problem of Potable Water

94. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that acute shortage of potable water is being felt all over the country;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the causes of this shortage; and

(c) if so, the details of the causes and action taken by Government to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) Shortage of potable drinking water is being felt in the 'Not Covered' and 'Partially Covered' habitations in the country.

(b) and (c) The causes were identified during the survey of status of drinking water supply in rural habitations during 1991—1994. The main reasons are the following:

— Sources going permamently defunct
— Expiry of the design life of the system.
— Poor operation and maintenance
— Emergence of new habitations
— Habitations served by private sources arid not having any public source classified as not covered.

Safe drinking water facilities are being provided by the States under the Minimum Needs Programme the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme including Sub-Missions and under the Basic Minimum Services.

CAPART Funds to NGOs in Manipur

95. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NBOs working in the State of Manipur with the assistance of the CAPART for the year 1996-97;

(b) the amounts released so far to the NGOs with the names of works;

(c) whether there is any office of CAPART to monitor and supervise the works in the State of Manipur; and

(d) whether the copies of sanction are endorsed to the State Govenrment?